

U.S. Application No. 08/447,820

Examiner: M. Woodward

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Group Art Unit: 1815

SCHEDULE B1
SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

Delete the paragraph bridging pages 5-6 (i.e., page 5, line 20 through page 6, line 7, inclusive).

Page 8, immediately before the heading "Detailed description", insert the following paragraphs:

-- In arriving at the method of the invention, I have found that, generally speaking, for antibodies having an affinity constant K litres/mole for an antigen, the relationship between the antibody concentration and the fractional occupancy of the binding sites at any particular antigen concentration and the relationship between the antibody concentration and the percentage of antigen bound to the binding sites at any particular antigen concentration follow the same curves provided that the antibody concentrations and the antigen concentrations are each expressed in terms of fractions or multiples of $1/K$.

Brief description of the drawing

The principle underlying the method of the invention may be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawing which is a graph representing two sets of curves plotting the relationship between antibody concentration and the fractional occupancy of the binding sites at certain prescribed antigen concentrations and the relationship between antibody concentration and the percentage of antigen bound to the binding sites at the same prescribed antigen concentrations. Each curve relates to the antibody concentration $[Ab]$, expressed in terms of $1/K$, plotted along the x-axis. For the set of curves which remain constant or

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decline with increasing $[Ab]$, the y-axis represents the fractional occupancy (F) of binding sites on the antibody by the antigen; for the second set, the y-axis represents the percentage ($b\%$) of antigen bound to those binding sites. The individual curves in each set represent the relationships corresponding to four different antigen concentrations $[An]$ expressed in terms of K , namely $10/K$, $1.0/K$, $0.1/K$ and $0.01/K$. The curves show that as $[Ab]$ falls F reaches an essentially constant level, the value of which is dependent on $[An]$. / --

Page 6, line 8, delete "therefore".